



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

CHANDLER P. ANDERSON, New York, N. Y.
PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN, Princeton University.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, Washington, D. C.
AMOS S. HERSHEY, Indiana University.
DAVID JAYNE HILL, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE, Northwestern University.
ROBERT LANSING, Washington, D. C.
JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Columbia University.
JESSE S. REEVES, University of Michigan.
GEORGE G. WILSON, Harvard University.
THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, New Haven, Conn.

Editor in Chief

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

Secretary of the Board of Editors and Business Manager

GEORGE A. FINCH, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE BLACK LIST OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES

In the editorial comment on the Economic Conference,¹ attention is called to the recommendation that effective measures be taken during the war by the Allied Powers to prevent trade with the enemy, whether the trade proceed directly from the territory of the Allies, or indirectly through neutral countries, either by citizens thereof, or by enemy subjects domiciled therein, or by firms or corporations under enemy control or supervision. This particular recommendation was apparently de-

¹ Page 845.